

Evaluation 1- year period pathogens and antibiograms in urine Culturs in Ardabil Laboratories.

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ABSTRACT:

INTRODUCTION: Urinary tract infection Spans all age groups and considered as a serious and common bacterial infection in children it maybe a symptomatic or an asymptomatic type. Major problems of these infections are resistancy to antibiotic and higher costs of treatment. The goal of current study is determining the sexual and age – related prevalence of urinary tract infections.

Prevalence of different Microorganisms and also identifying the most sensitive and resistand abtibiotic to be used in experimental treatment of patients before obtaining the culture antibiogram results.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: This is a descriptive- retrospective study, which is performed upon 1034 patients with positive urine culture and over a period of 1 year in 2005 their uring analysis, a questionnaire filled and Finally the results analyzed using spss statistical software.

RESULTS: In this study, 1034 patients examined in which the most common age of patients with UTI was 18 and 65 years (60/2%). The Female / Male ratio was higher than in all age – groups. The most common microorganism involved in UTI was E-coli (75/3%), Followed by klebsiella (9/1%), staph. Coagulase Neg (5/7%), Enterococcus (5/5%), staph. Coagulase positive (2%). The most sensitive antibiotics, regardless of involved organism were oral ciprofloxacin and Nitrofurantoin and also Gentamycin and ceftizoxime. Ampicillin, co-Trimoxazole and cephalixin were the most resistant antibiotics.

In children Under 6 years . The commonest E-coli was sensitive to ciprofloxacin, Nitrofurantion, Gentamicin and Nalidixic Acid respectively. Above 18 years, the high sen sitively was to Nitrofurantoin, ceftizoxme, Amikacin, Gentamicin, ciprofloxacin respectively. And in all age- groups, E-coli had higher co-Trimoxoxzole. 85/5% patients were positive Finding in U/A.

According to urine analysis, 32/1% of patient had proteinuria, 5/2% Glucosuria, 33/9% positive nitrite, 22/6% microscopic hematuria and 74/9% pyuria.

CONCLUSION: IN this study, female/male ratio was high which is in accordance with other studies. In our study , the most common microorganism was E-coli which was common in other studies, too. Resistancy to Ampicillin and co-Trimoxazole was high. But resistancy to Gentamicin, cephalosperines, Nitrofurantoin and ciprofloxacin, too.

Keywords: Urinary tract infection (UTI), urine culture, urinalysis Antibiotic resistancy and sensitivity, Antibiogram - Ardabil.